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MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1918.

Revoke the Five Cent Fare Order If Beeler's Recommendations For FREE Transfers Is Not Put Into Immediate Effect.

According to the news columns, Mr. Beeler, consulting engineer of the Public Utilities Commission, has completed his survey of the transfer points on the two street car lines and is ready to report his recommendations.

It should be said regarding Mr. Beeler that he has done more for the traveling public of Washington than any other man who has had to do with the transportation problems of the last year and a half. But for him there is no knowing to what depths of inefficiency street car service would have sunk.

There is only ONE THING for the Public Utilities Commission to do when it receives the Beeler report.

The Commissioners should set a definite date on which FREE transfers at ALL points recommended by Mr. Beeler shall be in operation, and if on that date the companies refuse FREE transfers at ANY of these points, the five cent fare order should be revoked and the six-for-a-quarter rate restored THAT DAY.

The public has already waited too long for the carrying out of the agreement by which the street car companies get \$3,000 a day increase in gross revenues and the PUBLIC GETS NOTHING but poor service.

Not a Man in the U. S. Senate Can Put His Toe in His Mouth

You are beginning to hear from two points of the compass the wild winds of objection to the Government ownership of those utilities which are designed to serve ALL the people.

From Congress and from Wall Street what were at first only indignant breezes are becoming protesting blasts. If you will look into the sources of these protests you will find that most of them come from old men; men old either in years or in the practice of capitalistic customs.

You have seen a baby, active to the point of perpetual motion and curious to the extent of attempting the most extraordinary investigations, pick up its foot and without any particular exertion put its pink toes into its mouth.

If you should ask a United States Senator to put his toe into his mouth he would tell you it couldn't be done. And so far as he is concerned it couldn't.

The reason the baby performs the impossible so easily is because its bones are supple. They yield readily to the impulse of the youthful idea.

In a few years that suppleness will be gone. Lime, the hardening element of the bones, will have replaced the more elastic materials and rigidity will have resulted.

But you need not wait for time to perform its functions. You can hurry up the process.

By the administering of drugs you can have the bones as hard at an age of twelve months as they would naturally be at three years and the year-old youngster will have lost all interest in his natural inclination to nibble his toe.

What happens to the baby's bones happens also to the human mind. As it naturally or unnaturally grows old it loses its flexibility of thought. Ideas and processes of reasoning follow established grooves out of which they are lifted only with great difficulty.

A wagon in a rutted roadway will stay in the ruts UNTIL IT IS PULLED OUT.

So you see the reason why the men old in years or unnaturally old in thought because of the drugging effect of association with old ideas are unable to see either the wisdom or the desirability of Government ownership.

Nor should there be too harsh criticism of the old mind which will not recognize the NEW truth.

Fortunately, this impassivity to new ideas is not so common as it is used to be. Events happen too fast, development is too rapid, inventions are too frequent, and discoveries too incessant, and the results from all of them too plainly beneficial for any mind to ignore.

It took Copernicus two hundred and fifty years to convince the world of the truth of his theory of the revolution of celestial bodies.

When Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood in the human body not one doctor in a hundred over fifty years old would believe in it.

When Dr. Morton, a dentist of Boston, found that the inhalation of ether removed consciousness of pain he was laughed at by the medical profession and his first demonstration in the Massachusetts General Hospital was scoffed at.

The world believed that the universe was stationary; that the blood stood still; that pain was a necessity.

The world was wrong. It was young, virile, active, RECEPTIVE minds that set it right by accepting what later came to be the obvious.

There is SOME value to the halting of those who falter at new ideas. Job said: "Days should speak and multitude of years should teach wisdom." As the INDIVIDUAL (Continued in Last Column.)

When Hubby Comes Marching Home Again

In the Shopping Sector -- -- -- -- By T. E. Powers



Beatrice Fairfax Writes of the Problems and Pitfalls of the War Workers Especially for Washington Women

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

After reading some of your letters I feel that I can confide in you. I am a man twenty-seven years of age, and have been engaged for the past eighteen months to a young lady whom I love very dearly.

Five months after our engagement I enlisted in the United States Marines, and was sent to France. After several months of active service I lost my arm as a result of a shell explosion. During my absence my fiancée became a war worker and made the acquaintance of an officer, one of those "desk vamps." I knew nothing of this until I was brought to the hospital and she came to me.

She broke our engagement, saying she could not marry a cripple. I gave my arm for my country, and as a result I lost my love. Please advise me, Miss Fairfax, if she is right. Respectfully hoping I will be favored with a reply, I remain, DICK.

Here is a letter from the bravest of the brave. And I am not a little awed, Dick, by the quiet courage with which you are meeting this second staggering blow to your life. You went out to the front with your mind trying to reconcile itself to a separation from your sweetheart by thinking, "It will all be over in three months," and to the separation from your home by the cheering thought, "I ought to be back in six months anyway," but in your heart you must have felt at times, "This is going to be a long time and I shall come back wounded if I come at all." But never in any corner of your mind or heart lurked the fear that you would not find a welcome home from your sweetheart. And now she has broken her engagement with you and, on the cruel grounds that she gives, I do not see how she could do it.

When this war swept over this country it did things to all of us; either lifted us up onto a higher plane than our old characters, or brought out the worst selfishness of cowardice in us. No one stood still after that shock and marvelous things happened to the souls of those like you who felt that their country called on them for the sacrifice of their lives and who answered the call at once. The sacrifice of your arm has made a wonderful man, whereas there are others whom the war has left whole as physical beings, but has warped and disfigured mentally and morally because they had not the manhood to show themselves in that hour. Your sweetheart's love for you should

TODAY'S TOPIC Showing That It Is Not Altogether A "Man's World" After All

have made her realize this, and that for some reason she has failed to measure up to your own example of sustained devotion, should make us sorry for her. She has missed her chance of sharing a brave man's sacrifice as well as his love.

There may be another point of view of her action; there may have been an understanding of her own temperament and character that convinced her she could not get down to an appreciation of the real man beneath the handicap of your injury and that only unhappiness could result to both of you in a little while. She may have thought you lost and never expected to see you again, and have come to love the other chap, and while she may have wished, as never before in her life had she wished for anything, that her love for you might return and turn out the newer love, but even at sight of you it wouldn't. And so she gave the injury to your arm as an excuse. But, it seems to me, that even in that case there would be no excuse, for you deserved the truth.

I have answered this letter from "Dick" at some length because every mail brings me several pleas for advice from these boys returning from the front after having paid a big price and counted it small as a personal tribute to our victory until they find it has overwhelmed the love which should have sustained their splendid sense of real achievement. If there are other interpretations to be put on these love disappointments of our returning heroically wounded men, I would like to hear from the readers of this department.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am a gentleman of sixty-five years of age. I have been keeping company with a young lady of eighteen, whom I love dearly. We both have had matrimonial inclinations, but there has been objection on the part of the young lady's mother, owing to the difference in age. The young lady is also somewhat infatuated with an enlisted man twenty years of age. Do you think I am justified in ad-

vancing my attentions with matrimony in view?

PERPLEXED.

I cannot advise you too strongly to give ear to the objections of the mother of the young lady and desist from further pressing your suit for the hand of her eighteen-year-old daughter. The "December and May" unions are never successful unless one of the contracting parties develops psychic powers of understanding the point of view of the other partner at the opposite end of life's span, or is prepared to become a canonized saint in approving everything with which age naturally gives him no sympathetic understanding. Such marriages are against nature and nature develops under the circumstances all sorts of unforeseen means of revenge of this sort of offense. When one has had one's full youth one may still find much happiness with a partner of an age approaching the same maturity, but there is nothing but a false hope of happiness in a marriage of sixty-five and eighteen. Moreover, may not the young girl's "infatuation" for the young soldier have another name such as "Love's Young Dream," and if so that is a demonstration of Old Mother Nature's way with young hearts, which to say the least, is better for being dealt with tenderly than abruptly to deny it a right of way. Why not let the two young people make the most of their first love?

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I won the love of a girl whom I soon promised to marry. I have since grown to dislike her for various reasons. However, I withheld this from her and we continue to embrace and kiss each other every time we meet, and I do not fail to telephone her three times a week, as usual. I would never marry this girl, and there is no one who knows of my promise to her. Will you please advise me how I might break our relationship with as little pain and chagrin to her as possible? I would not want her to know that I have broken, lately, camouflaging my love for her.

WORRIED.

To be frank with you, "Worried," I think the first step out into the sunshine and clear skies of happier days for both you and

the girl will only come when you have made a clean break. For it seems hardly possible that the girl who has known your caresses when true love inspired them should not have penetrated your own sincere loathing of keeping up uninspired deceptive emotion for her sake. And I think the pain of being made to realize that it is indeed true that all true love has gone out of your feeling for her will be made at least a self-respecting pain by the candid assurance that there is no one else whom you intend to marry; there is always a little balm for man or woman in the thought that we have not been crowded out of a heart by the image of another. At best, it is a trying ordeal that your earlier mistake has brought on you, "Worried," but at least you have not been so thoroughly a believer in this being a Man's World that you would weakly and selfishly be willing to drift from deceit of assumed ardor in courtship into the worst mistake for the girl of a loveless married life.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am twenty years of age and I am very anxious to know if you will give me a little advice. I have been going with a girl for several weeks, and she never ceases to stay in at all. She thinks of nothing but having a gay time. I met this young lady where I was employed and I think a lot of her. I am a war worker and do not make a lot of money; I have not saved any money since I have been out with this young lady. Will you advise me to break my friendship or not?

W. M. D. M.

I do not see why you should abruptly drop your friend whose gay companionship is a pleasure when the exercise of a little control over your money matters would make an occasional outing with her a jolly occasion for you both. If she is working with you and cares for you she will understand that your working and playing balance sheets must not borrow from each other and that the working side must always have a little extra weight if you are to succeed enough to be able to take a little partner by and by. But don't cut out the girl who likes to be happy nor condemn a young girl for not always counting the cost of her pleasure to her escort. Keep your own accounts and when you have a hard time because of indulgence in the frivolous game, call a halt on yourself and don't blame the little gay girl for it all.

Pass the McKellar-Keating Pension Bill

Civil Service Employees Should be Granted the Same Privilege in America as Government Employees in All Other Countries—Except Turkey.

By EARL GODWIN.

"Every civilized nation, except the United States and Turkey (if Turkey can be called civilized), has established in some way a retirement system."

This is a pertinent sentence from the Senate report on the McKellar bill to establish a scientific retirement and pension system for civil service employees.

For my part, I am willing to deny that Turkey is civilized, and I am also willing to assert that the United States Congress is taking a Turkish attitude toward the VOTELESS employees of the Government.

I am also willing to assert that the Congress of the United States will display the most remarkable alacrity in doing something for VOTING employees outside the National Capital.

The Government is merely stepping on its own foot by NOT establishing a scientific retirement system, for by remaining in its present reactionary attitude it is retaining in office men and women who are past the age when their clerical efforts amount to much. Scores of officials testify annually that the most efficient method of speeding up Government work would be to retire the aged employees on pensions and employ younger men or women.

Both political parties have endorsed the pension and retirement system, and BEGGED FOR VOTES on the promise made.

Dozens of large manufacturing concerns, representing the basic industries of the country, have adopted pension and retirement systems, and look upon the money involved as a paying investment.

Congress has before it now several measures designed to establish a pension system. The McKellar-Keating bill is the ideal measure, as it provides for pensions and retirement and a fund made up of contributions half from the clerks and half from the Government. This provision is one on which all hands can agree.

HEARD AND SEEN

I often hear people in a conversation on a street car complain about the 5-cent car fare. They say that it is more trouble than enough when you get in a crowded street car and have to dig down in your pocket to take the 5-cent piece out, and sometimes you have to get change, and you drop your money all over the car. War workers and business men complain and say being that they have raised the price to 5 cents, why not have car fares that sell five for 25 cents, and then people will just have to tear off a car ticket and give it to the conductor. This will save the people the trouble of digging in their pockets to get their money.

M. Z.

Drop in the Division of Loans and Currency and see EUGENE R. WOOD and his big force of adding machine operators and quadrangular checkers working like bees. The system worked in this gigantic undertaking was introduced in this office by Mr. Wood and so perfectly and accurately in every detail that recently one of the big Liberty loan dividends involving a total principal of over \$349,000,000 and interest totaling something like \$2,500,000 balanced to the penny at the first recapitulation. Considering the large force necessary on this work and the many adjustments arising from transfers and exchanges, etc., this particular feat is SOME FEAT. The other sections of this division are operated in the same systematic way, and WILLIAM S. BROUGH-TON, Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency, may feel proud of the splendid, efficient force under his supervision.

TOWN GOSSIP.

W. GIBBS McADOO, for several years connected with the Treasury Department and other things, has resigned to return to his old home in N. Y. City.

T. WOODROW WILSON, formerly of Princeton University, is visiting friends in France.

CARTER GLASS is one of the few Government employees successful in getting an increase in salary, having been jumped from \$7,500 to \$12,000 a year.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. GREGORY, U. S. Atty. Gen., will have visitors during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK B. KELLOGG will return to Washington from N. Y. Wednesday.

Mrs. WM. S. CORBY, wife of our popular baker, has returned from a visit in New York.

HERBERT KAUFMAN is also visiting in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. V. P. MARSHALL have gone away.

What's Doing; Where; When

TODAY.
Dance—By Army Medical School, Dyer's Ballroom, 1519 K street northwest.
Meeting—District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Board Room, District Building, 3 p. m.
Music—Union Station "Hut" of Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m., by music department of colored public schools and community center departments of the public schools and municipal playgrounds.
War workers' reception—Republican Women's National Executive Committee, 1525 H street northwest, 4 to 7 o'clock. All war workers invited.
Concert—Stanley Hall, U. S. Soldiers' Home, 615 p. m.
Meeting—Mid-City Citizens' Association, 1009 Seventh street northwest, 8 p. m.
Social—Christian Endeavor Society, Lincoln Temple Congregational Church, 8 p. m.

Tomorrow.
Dance—Minnesota war workers and 522 Union Temple, Northeast Masonic Temple, 822 Eighth street northeast, 8 p. m.

NOT A MAN IN THE U. S. SENATE CAN PUT HIS TOE IN HIS MOUTH.

(Continued From First Column.)

needs caution in his life, SO THE HUMAN RACE MUST HAVE CAUTION IN ITS ORGANIZATION. But CAUTION does not mean OFFHAND REJECTION.

We shall not be discouraged by objection to Government ownership. Much of that objection it will be useless to seek to overcome. But little by little the wisdom, the desirability, the necessity of Government ownership will become so apparent that objection will fade away. The younger men of the country, already convinced of the evils of private control, will live long enough to see the universal realization of its wrongs and wonder that it was ever allowed to exist.